NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMBS GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

DOWERT THRATER, BONETY-SIGHT ROPE-CATHARINE AND PETRUCIC-ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD-PER-PROTION-WINDOW'S VICTIM 4TH ACT OF DAMON AND PY-THAS-5TH ACT OF RICHARD 111.

BIBLO'S-BOHERIAN GIBL.

F MATIONAL TREATRE, Chatham street.-Six DEGREES

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon, FORTY AND FIRST REPRESENTATION-HOLE IN THE WALL-Evening, Country

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 414 Broadway - ETHIOPIAN

BUCKLET'S OPERA HOUSE, 559 Broadway .- Buck-

PRANCONDS HIPPODEOME-MADISON SQUARE New York, Tuesday, July 25, 1854.

To the Public.

The Daily HERALD circulates nearly staty thousand

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sharge more than two cents a copy for the New Your EMAID. Two cents is the price on any part of this boland and suburbs; and any carrier charging more, on notice being left at this office, will be dismissed from our

We present our readers this morning with a pape teeming with important and interesting intelligence. The arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship Phinois and Prometheus places us in possession of later advices from California, the West Coast of Mexico, Central America, the South Pacific, Bermu. da and Jamaica. The steamship Pacific also arrived yesterday, from Liverpool, and by her we have received four days later news from all parts of Europe THE DESTRUCTION OF SAN JUAN.

On the 13th inst. the city of San Juan, Nicara gua, was bombarded for six hours by the sloop-ofwar Cyane. A party from the ship then landed and the buildings, completing the total de struction of the city. This was done by command of our government, in retaliation for injuries in flicted on the property of our citizens there, and for the alleged indignity offered to our Minister to Cen tral America, Hon, Solon Borland. The authorities of San Juan refused indemnity in the first instance and apology in tee last, and have, therefore, suffered the punishment their temerity incurred.

NEWS FROM JAMAICA.

By recent arrivals we have received files of Ja maica journals, with the letter of our Kingston correspondent, to the 12th of July. There is no po litical news of importance, and our corresponden has summed up the current events of the island to the latest moment. The Hon. Edward Jordon had accepted the mayoralty, conditionally.

THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO. The revolution of the South is making rapid and uninterrupted progress, and the people seem to triumph everywhere. As we anticipated, the rumor of the death of Alvarez was without any foun dation, and was got up by the government party in the capital to deceive the people, who are now join-ing in thousands the revolutionary standard. We publish elsewhere some interesting intelligence regarding the blockade of the port of Acapulco, and the conduct of our representatives in the matter.

The Kingston Morning Journal of July 5th says: The cholera is still lurking about St. Ann's Bay, but it has decidedly been on the decrease since Friday. In the villages it is still doing its sad work, and a number of deaths daily take place. The disease made its appearance at Higgintown on Saturday. mence of the appearance of cholera in the town of Rio Bueno a board of Health was formed at the adjoining village of Dancan's. A meeting of the commissioners of the Plumb Point Lighthouse was held in this city yesterday, and a letter was read stating that cholera of a very malignant type prevalled in the neighborhood of the lighthouse and an under keeper had died of the disease.

Cholera was still virulent in St. George's A: Hope Bay and its vicinity there have been about fifty deaths from the 25th uit. INTELLIGENCE PROV BERMUNA

We have received additional files of Bermuda journals. The Bermudian of July 12th says:--We hear that information has been received by the

packet, through a private channel, that Lieut Col. Freeman Murray, late of the Seventy-second regi ment, (Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders,) would shortly be gazetted as Governor and Commanderin-Chief of the Bermudas. THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship Pacific we have received our flies of papers and the letters of our correspondents, giving us four days later news. In another part of the paper may be found a comprehensive compile. tion of the events, and in an editorial article, to which we direct attention, we have given our views of the position of affaire.

INTERESTING PROM SUENOS AYRES. Our advices from Buenos Ayres are to the 20th of May. The Argentine Packet, in a political summary, congratulates the people, the Assembly and the State, on the peaceful inauguration of acconstitutional regime in the nomination of representalives and senators. It is said that General Urquiza purposes to lavy an extra duty of twenty-five per on all goods and merchandise transhipped from the capital. The country was quiet, and many

political exiles were returning home-PROM WASHINGTON. In the Senate yesterday the forenoon was occur pied by Mr. Pettit in replying to the pungent letter of Col. Benton, wherein the former is styled a "great har" and "a dirty dog." All the repugnant Seatures of Old Bullion's early career were alluded to. The remarks of Mr. Pettit were received with frequent expressions of disapprobation. The amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill relative to the construction of water works for the District being under consideration, a proviso natil Washington and Georgetown appropriate and pay over a sum equal to one fourth the amount al lowed by Congress, was adopted, and the bill was laid aside. The Senate then went into executive

In the House Mr. Washburn of Illinois, brought forward a charge of fraudulent alteration of the bill granting lands to Minnesota for railroad purposes The facts of the case are set forth in the debate or the subject, which may be found in the telegraphic report. The alteration, according to the statement of s member of the Committee on Public Lands, was desired by certain parties for certain purposes, and after consulting Colonel Forney, the clerk of the House-who ont the knotty question of the honesty of the soone al, by semarking, " It is batter the a teration should be made '-the fraud was committm Ater, and also into an alleged alteration of the reclation regarding the pay of the clerks. The bill making appropriations for fortifications was passed. A synopsis of the provisions legiven.

Our special despatches are interesting. Ouptain Gitson, who, it will be remembered, was confined a long period of time in prison at Batavia, and whose case has excited considerable attention, is now at the Hague, prosecuting his claim on the Netherland government for indemnity. His presence has caused quite a furor at the Dutch capital, and an intima-tion had been given him that his absence would be far more agreeable than his company. The politicians out there have split upon the Gibson case. The ministry desire summarily to eject the Captain from the territory, while the opposition are delighted at the perplexing state into which the officials have been thrown. Meantime, the Captain and our Chargé d'Affaires are working vigorously for a

The Senate in executive session yesterday had the Canadian reciprocity treaty under consideration. An effort will be made to day to take a test vote on its ratification.

COMMUNCIAL APPAIRS.

The foreign news produced no effect on breadstuffs, owing to reduced stocks and light supplies inferior to good State brands of flour advanced 12) cents per barrel. Prime white wheat was also scarce and firm yesterday. Corn in prime shipping order was also firm, and in one case sold one cent higher per bashel than on Saturday. Rye was also scarce and held at 123 a 125 cents. The cotton market, without any decline in quotations, was dull after the receipt of the steamer's news. Owing to the late news from England tallow advanced about one cent per pound. Twenty-five thousand pounds were sold at 125 cents per lb.

The News from Europe-Austria and Prussle

The complex interests involved in the Eastern difficulty are at last beginning to resolve themselves into definite and intelligible issues. The retreat of Russia from the lower Principalities, and the concentration of her forces on the line of the Screth, were susceptible of a double interpretation, the most unfavorable of which as regards the good faith of Austria, was that which most generally prevailed amongst European politicians. Even the hopes excited by her later declarations and action did not suffice to conquer the latent distrust that existed as to the sincerity of her conduct. Her policy has, in general, been marked by such a disregard of all moral principle, and such a purely selfish consideration for her own interests, that her alliance has almost been regarded with as much dread as her open hostility. This, no doubt, has in some degree arisen from the precarious and exceptional character of her position. Her empire is composed of such heterogenous and antagonistic elements, and is held together by such frail bonds of union, that it necessitated more than ordinary subtleness and skill on the part of her states men, to steer a safe course amongst the political shoals and quicksands by which its existence has from time to time been menaced. The gravity of the circumstances to which the present European complications have given rise have, however, placed her in an embarrassment from which the proverbial diplomatic adroitness of her statesmen have been unable to extricate her. She is driven to the choice of two alternatives, both of which are fraught with extreme difficulty and peril. After in vain seeking to temporise, and to pursue a safe, middle course, she finds herself reduced to make a final election between the powers who have been alternately flattering and threatening her. Like all who have not the moral courage to face a present danger to ayert a prospectively greater one, there is now reason to believe that she will commit herself irrevocably to those extreme measures of the coalition, against which it was supposed she guarded herself by the equivocal character of the co-operation to which

she bound herself by the last Vienna protocol.

This new view of her position and intentions

is not only consistent with, but rendered ex-

tremely probable by the strategic movement

which withdraws the Russian forces from the

lower Principalities, and concentrates them on the line of their own frontier. If, as there had been some reason to suppose, the ecempation of those territories of a previously concerted plan between the cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna, it would be difficult to account for the precipitation and disorder with which that movement was effected. The reason assigned for it was plausible enough, namely, that of a desire to conciliate Austria and to prevent the danger of a collision between the forces of the respective countries; but we now find that there was no necessity for all this haste, not a single Austrian soldier having as yet entered Wallachia. From t is and other circumstances that have since transpired, and which will be found detailed under the head of the Pacific's news, we are forced to the conclusion that the movement was dictated by more serious apprehensions on the part of Russia than were at first supposed to have influenced it, and that the breach between the two courts is now complete. It looks as if the Russian commanders in the lower Principalities were in reality afraid of being bemmed in and utterly exterminated by the allied forces on one side, and those of Austria on the other. This view of the case is the more natural and probable one, and is borne out by the language of the Russian organs, as well as by the subse quent declarations attributed to the Czar, who is stated to have expressed himself in the most in dienant terms with regard to the tardily declared intentions of the Austrian gover ment. Prussia also seems to be three ing aside the mask, and in proportion as Austria appears to incline towards the ulterior de signs of the coalition, the sympathies of the former are more openly manifested in favor o the Czar. Her journals now contend that her action should not be made dependent upon that of any other power-a declaration significant of the course that she means to pursue. A serious point of difference has evidently arisen between the views previously entertained by the cabinets of Berlin and Vienna. and there are grounds for believing that the discordance of opinion is occasioned by a departure, on the part of the latter, from the principles laid down in the separate treaty be tween the two Courts. If this hypothesis be correct, we may shortly expect to see an open rapture take place between them, for events are now hurrying on with a rapidity which will leave to Prussia no alternative but to range herself boldly on the side of the Czar.

The difficulty, therefore, far from holding ou speedy prospect of a settlement, seems to us to wear a more critical and dangerous aspect than ever. Once secure of the co-operation of Prussia, it will be the policy of the Czar to content himself with protecting his frontiers on the Turkish side and to carry the war into he beart of Germany. He will there flad aux maries who have a direct interest in breaking as A committee was appointed to inquire into this I down the political supremacy of Austria; and I be sconer, perhaps, we shall get rid of them.

if he chooses to belie his own principles, and call to his aid the revolutionary elements that lie smouldering beneath the tottering upor structure of her ill constructed power, b will so a reader her a source of embarrassment and difficulty instead of a element of strongth to the coalition. With such chances in his hands, it is not likely that any present reverses that his arms may experience will induce Nicholas to listen to the terms that it is intended to impese upon him. It is by the protraction of the war alone, whether under present favorable conditions or otherwise, that he can hope to dissolve the powerful combination that is leagued against him, and to avenge himself upon the members of it individually, and he is not a man to be arrested in his designe by any scruples of conscience or of hamanity. The present difficulties of Europe may, therefore, be said to be only in the first stage of their developement. The period of their settlement no man living can predict.

Important from Central America and Mexico. We give this morning the details of two offices in which our naval commanders have distinguished themselves à la Ingraham, and by which the navy seems likely to gain some little credit with the fighting element of our popula-

The first case appertains to the blockade of Acapulco, and the action thereupon of the commander of the United States sloop of war Portsmouth, Captain Dorpin. Our readers are already aware that Alvarez lately kicked up a rebellion against Santa Anna, and fixed his quarters at Acapulco, which, through Yankee enterraise, has become the chief Mexican port on the Pacific. The Mexican man-of-war Santa Anna appeared off the port of Acapulco. and her commander announced that it was in a state of blockade. Now, as Acapulco is the stopping place where the California mail steamers get their coal, water, and fresh provisions, and as the Mexican government has given the United States the privilege of a mail station at that point, this prohibition was very inconvenient, to say the least. One mail steamer, the Golden Gate, was ordered off, and Capt. Dornin requested the Mexican commander to ex empt the mail steamers from the blockade regu lations. The request was met with a refusal when Capt. Dornin, in a very temperate but determined letter, officially informed the captain of the Santa Anna that he should be ob liged to force the blockade and convoy into port any American passenger or mail vessel, at the same time pledging himself that no arms or munitions of war should be landed from any vessel so convoyed. Whereupon the Santa Anna got under way and proceeded to Mazatlan, leaving the two governments to settle the matter. A full account of the affair, with copies of the documents appended, is given in the HERALD of this date.

Public opinion will sustain the commander of the Portsmouth, and if he has done a little wrong to accomplish a great right, Marcy will be obliged to back him up in the matter. All this happened early in June-a belligerent month from time immemorial.

Let us now look at another picture :-A short time since the sloop-of-war Cyane Commander Hollins, was lying off the Battery. and her officers, after a long and fatiguing cruise in an unhealthy climate, were enjoying waiting orders," pay and domestic bliss ashore. But news came to Washington that our minister to Central America, the Hon Solon Borland, had been insulted at San Juan de Nicaragua, commonly called Greytown, in honor of Sir George Grey, her Britannic Majesty's Colonial Secretary. Our minister's life had been threatened, passengers en route for California had been detained, and the property of the steamship company damaged to a considerable extent. So the Cyane, whose commander was familiar with these waters, was ordered to San Juan. On her arrival, the captain demanded twenty thousand dollars to recompense the damage done to the property of the steamship company, and an ample apology for the insult to the United States in our accredited minister. The Nicaraguan authorities refused to comply with either of these demands, whereupon Commander Hollins gave them one day to think the matter over. They still refused; whereupon, after due notice and providing means of transit for those persons who desired to leave the place, the Cyane opened her batteries upon the town. Finding that the houses were so flimsy that the bombardment was likely to be of no avaif. Commander Hollins detailed a corps of marines. under Lieutenant Pickering, who burned the town. An English man-of-war was lying in the harbor at the time, and her commander protested against the proceeding, but his protest does not seem to have been particularly effective. All this happened on the 12th day of July,

also a good fighting month. The administration is really growing original, belligerent and progressive. First, we find Marcy snubbing Austria relative to the Kostza affair; then he threatens war with Spaln, all about the Black Warrior, Cuba and cotton bales; and next we grow progressive, by buying, for ten millions, a strip of land in Mexico which will never be of any use to us or anybody else. And now we are startled by the stirring scenes at Acapulco and Greytown, which we have above alluded to. If we can do these things with our present navy. we may surely defy the world when we get those six new steamers, now on the stocks, and all the bonor and glory of these achievements will redound to the everlasting fame of Pierce. Marcy and company. At present it seems highly probable that the administration will go out in a perfect blaze of glory. We live in pugnacious times, and if there is a free fight to come off, young America insists upon being counted in.

CONGRESS-WHAT'S TO BE DONE!-After having congratulated the country upon the adop-tion of a resolution by both Houses of Congress. fixing the day of the final adjournment of this wasteful and proffigate session, at the 4th of August, we are sorry to be advised that it is the intention of certain members in both Houses to reconsider this resolution, and to extend the session for some time longer. The prospect, therefore, is that before the adjournment not a dellar of Guthrie's original surplus of thirty millions will be left in the Treasury, but that one of the first acts of the next session will have to be a bill for raising money by a loan. The imaginary necessity of revenues to meet the economy of the administration thus vanishes away. What a blessing is peace with such economy as this-what a monstrous humbug is democracy with such an administration at its head! Let them have rope let the spoilsme go on. The sooner the Treasury is exhausted,

Great Excitement at Liverpool-Fr

The following letter, received from a reliable correspondent at Liverpool, will be apt to cre ate a sensation in Tammany Hall. We publish it for the special information of the Sachems, the General Committee, and the Young Men' Democratic Club of the old wigwam. Here it

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LIVERPOOL, July 12, 1854. Daniel E. Sicklee, Esq., Secretary of the American Le gation at London, telegraphed to a friend here yester-day, asking whether John Van Buren, of New York, had arrived by the steamer—whether or no he had left Liver-pool, and, if so, where he could be found. This looked rather belligerent, and set all the Americans here on the qui vive, as these two distinguished gentlemen are not

supposed to be a very loving couple.

The latest news is, that a hostile meeting is expected to take place before many hours, between them. quarrel, it seems, grows cut of a savage speech made by Mr. Van Buren last autumn, at Tammany Hall. Some place on the continent will probably be [chosen as the ground. It is known to Mr. Sickles' friends to have been his purpose not to let the speech, in question pass with out a fight or an apology, and as he is known to be game to the back bone, Van Buren will have to make th omende honorable, or fight, or else go home. Lock but for the items by the next steamer. REPUBLICAN.

The speech referred to, we suppose, was that made in Tammany Hall, on the 4th of November last, at a meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club, (soft shell,) of which John Cochrane, Surveyor of the Port, was and still is the President. The offensive portion of that speech in the premises is, doubtless, the following extract, which we make from the full report of our reporters, as published in the Herald the next morning. Mr. John Van Buren, in the course of his desultory harangue had been speaking of the opposition of the HERALD to the administration of Gen. Pierce. and branched off upon-Mr. Sickles after this fashion:-

fashion:

People say that the reason of this hostility to General Pierce and his cabinet is, because they would not give Bennett the mission to France. I do not believe it, for it is at variance with all his antecedents and previous history. He used to be a good, industrious man.

Voice—He is good still.

Mr. Van Buren—I had the honor of being gazetted to France myself, and it cost see so much that I had to commence the profession of the law to make up the loss. (Laughter.) I would, therefore, recommend friend Bennett to pursue his old industrious course, and make his paper more of a newspaper than it has been of lake, and no longer continue growling at Gen. Pierce, but leave all this to the dirty dominie of the New York National Democrat. Great efforts have been made to throw us into a minority. An effort has been made to show that the union at Stracuse was dishonorable, and Dan Sickles—Voice—Where is Fanny White? (Laughter.)

Mr. Van Bursh (laughing)—I did not inquire. (More laughter.) In 1848, we not only lost Sickles, but some respectable black men, who quitted us on the ground that we united with Sickles. (Rars of laughter.) If you look to one of the numbers of the Herald, in November, 1849, you will find George T. Downing talking in this way: "They served us in the last election just in the same way that they broke off from the old loco-foces in Taumanuy Hall. No party ever degraded themselves as they did by uniting with Sickles." Another black said Sickles was too low to denounce; they ought rather to denounce the recent free solers. But Downing returned to the charge, and said—"He was lower than the beasts; and nothing, surely, was lower than that." (Laughter.)

Now, in a legal point of view, it may be questioned whether there is anything in these remarks rendering John Van Buren directly

liable to an affair of honor with Mr. Sickles. The Prince made no direct charge against the honor or respectability of Mr. Sickles. He merely stated what a respectable colored man, George T. Downing, (famous for his fine Shrewsbury oysters in every style,) had said of the Secretary of our legation at London. It was all very amusing to the young men of the Tammany Club, and no doubt the Prince himself thought it very funny at the time. Perhaps, too, he may not then have entertained the remotest idea of a private voyage to Europe during General Pierce's administration : and he may have supposed that long before he should come within striking distance of Mr. Sickles the democracy would be re-united, hards and softs would become again a band of brothers, by-gones would be by-gones, and that the funny speech at Tammany would be buried and forgotten.

There could have been nothing unreasonable in these expectations, but things have turned out differently. The speech in Tammany, as published in the HERALD, went over to London, as a matter of course—it was read and inwardly digested by Mr. Sickles; and, being a hard shell who strikes fire pretty readily, he "took a note of it," like Captain Cuttle, and has been waiting his opportunity. Fortune favors the brave, and, as good luck would have it, the Prince finds himself, upon his arrival in Liverpool, confronted with a demand for an explanation, or for such satisfaction as is held to be the inflexible alternative between men of honor. Will the Prince apologise, or will be fight? He is getting fat, he is a good mark-but is he a good shot? Can we rely upon the friends of the two parties in bringing about a compromise, as in the late affair between Messrs. Cutting and Breckenridge? Everything depends upon that; but in Europe it is not enstomary for friends thus to interfere. An affair of honor is there considered a private affair, with which outsider bave nothing to do. To make the matter still more glowing, the "man of honor" there, who backs out from a fight loses caste at the clubs including the democratic clubs, and can no longer hold up his head among the chivalric

fast young men of the day. Hence our anxiety about the Prince. The chances are that he must and will light; and, if he fights, his adversary will have a great advantage over him; for while Sickles is a slender person, John Van Buren is above the ordinary size and weight. The Prince, not long ago, received a challenge from Mr. N. P. Willis, which considering the laws of New York, the political prospects of the Prince, and all the circumstances of the case, he very properly declined to notice at all. But this present affair is a "black horse of another color;" and when we are in Rome we must conform to the customs of the Romans. All these considerations go to strengthen our apprehensions, that the mortal offence committed in old Tammany will probably be settled through the dreadful intervention of gunpowder, perhaps somewhere across the channel perhaps on or near the ensanguined field of Waterloo. Who knows?

Mr. John Van Buren's visit to Europe is said to be exclusively private. He goes to see the lions of London, the beauties of Paris, the and the fine scenery, the fine arts, and all the beautiful things of Italy. There he expects to join his venerable father. Ex-President Martin Van Buren, who, like a philosopher and gentleman, has been enjoying for a year or too, the otium cum dignitate of his retirement from politics, beneath

Italia's soft and sunny skiesfar away from the strifes and squabbles be tween bard shells and soft shells, and quite a lion even with the cardinals and his Holiness. the Pope. Probably the programme of the Prince may comprehend a run to the Holy Land to Constantinople, and to the scat of war along the northern flank of the Black Sea. We are, however, not altogether sure that this expedition of his is entirely private. For all that we know, he may be charged with important confidential diplomatic functions, at Lon don, Paris, Madrid, and Rome, to say nothing of Constantinople and St. Petersburg. In this view our readers cannot fail to sympathize in the anxiety which we feel concerning the upshot of this hostile application by Mr. Sickles to the Prince upon his arrival out at Liverpool

We desire that the Prince should have the privilege of finishing his European tour, be cause in its results it may be eminently useful in putting our European diplomacy upon the most favorable footing, and because we look to his return as the only medium for the reunion of the distracted, divided, and otherwise irreconcileable New York democracy. We shall await the arrival of the next European steamer impatiently, partly in reference to the projected bombardment of Cronstadt, but more in regard to the warlike aspect of affairs between Daniel E. Sickles and John Van Buren. We live in perilous times.

Proposed Sale of Russian America to the United States. We have the best reasons for knowing that

despatches from the Russian Government arrived here vesterday in the Pacific, offering to sell to the United States the whole of the Russian territory in North America, comprising the western littoral of the continent from the Arctic Ocean to Observatory Inlet in lat. 55, and extending inland as far as long. 63 deg. About three months ago, we drew the attention of the Administration to the prospect of these possessions falling into the hands of Great Britain, and pointed out the opportunity that was then afforded us to make favorable terms with Russia for their purchase. Shortly after our remarks reached Europe, the British journals stated that orders had been sent to the Pacific fleet to proceed with all haste to Sicka-the most important point in the Russian territoryand to seize it and the adjacent country on her Britannic Majesty's behalf. We have reason to believe that simultaneously with this move on the part of Great Britain, a negociation between Russia and the United States was set on foot tending to the disposal of the territory in question; and it seems not improbable that the treaty or convention whose execution by Secretary Marcy was noticed in our Washington correspondence of yesterday, had more especial reference to this subject than to the really unimportant point of neutral rights. We call this point unimportant because so long as the maritime condition of Russia continues to be what it is, her outlets blockaded and her fleets locked up in the Gulf of Finland and the harbors of Sebastopol, it matters very little what the Czar's intentions may be towards our merchant vessels: and though his concession of the doctrines of maritime law for which we have so long contended indicates a desire to cultivate friendly relations with us, and, if not to win us to his side, at least to ensure our neutrality in the pending conflict, it can hardly be construed as meaning anything more. Practically it can neither involve any sacrifice for him, nor confer any benefits upon us. We should therefore feel no surprise if it were announced that this was only a secondary part of the understanding at which the Russian Minister and our Executive have arrived; and that the real gist of that understanding was the substitution of United States for Russian sovereignty in all the American territory heretofore ruled by the Czars.

Be this as it may, it is now beyond a doubt that Russia desires to sell. Her motives-being in brief a knowledge of her naval inferiority and a desire to concentrate her forces around the vital parts of the empire-are too obvious to require comment or explanation. Having to choose between seeing Sitks captured by the British, or selling it to the United States, Nicholas has very naturally preferred the latter, and no one can question the propriety of his

May we add in plain words that his policy is not clearer than our own-that if it is to his interest to sell, it is at least as much to ours to buy? As mentioned above, the Russian territory extends along the shore from a point near longitude 64 degrees in the Arctic Ocean to Observatory Inlet on the Pacific, being bounded on the south and the east by the British possessions occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company. It comprises all the best whaling stations in the Northern Pacific, and, if annexed to the United States would give our whalers an advantage which would at once enable them to defy competition. Again, in a political point of view its acquisition would make us masters of the whole western coast of America, from the Arctic to the Mexican boundary, with the exception of that portion lying between 49 degrees and 54 degrees 40 minutes, say some three hundred and fifty miles. We should thus surround Great Britain; and if, as seems likely to occur in process of time, the Hudson's Bay Company were dissolved, it would be manifestly for the interest of Great Britain as well as the United States that this intervening tract should be transferred by sale from them to us. In this event, our territory would stretch in one undivided line from the ice bound oceans of the north to the line 32 degrees, such a coast as no nation in the world possesses, and one which the natural tendency of the events now occurring in Asia cannot but render extremely valuable. Even if Great Britain refused to part with Vancouver's Island and the vicinity, the military value of these possessions would be manifestly diminished to a very considerable extent by our occupation of the coast both north and south, including the whaling depot at Sitka on the one side and the mouth of the Columbia on the other We make no onestion, therefore, of the course which our Executive should pursue in the present conjuncture. Our surplus funds could not be better employed than in acquiring the territory offered us. The case of Louisiana. which was acquired under precisely the same circumstances, is an example which should, by all means, be followed. Should the Administration resolve on making

the purchase, a difficulty is very likely to occur between Great Britain and this country. As soon as it was known in England that the purchase of Russian America had been suggested to this government the President was notified that the British fleet in the Pacific had received orders to take Sitka. It may possibly be contended that this notification should have operated to prevent our purchase, or that such a purchase made in the teeth of the notification amounts to an act of hostility against Great Britain. We think it likely that this argument will be used on the other side the Atlantic, because we have known such arguments to proceed from the same quarter before; but we regard it as entirely fallacious and in correct. The expression of an intention on the part of Great Britain could not affect the actual covereignty of the Czar, or deprive him o of

the power of giving a valid title to the territory. Until that intention is executed, and Sitks actually taken, the Czar has a clear right to sell, and we to buy the tract menaced. If, therefore we choose to buy, and the Czar places us in possession of the serritory, the British fleet will be bound to respect our par-chase, under the obvious penalty of hossifities with us. This we take to be the true view of the law on the point. Should Siths have fallen before our purchase is completed, the case would be different, as there could be no delivery from Russia to the United States, and consequently no sale whence we could derive any valid right to the land. This consideration ought to stimulate our government to prempt measures. If the territory is to be bought, it must be bought at once. Delay will preclude the possibility of our acquiring it, and will in all probability have the effect of aiding Great Britain in its promised conquest, and adding further strength to a rival whose power is already but too formidable on this continent.

Meeting of the Board of Health.

The Board of Health met with closed doors yest afternoon, and had a long debate on the subject of the removal of dead animals, &c., which resulted in direct-ing the City Inspector to do just what his duty requires of him, to have the dead horses removed from the streets, a duty for the payment of which service the laws of the State provide. Nothing is said of other azimals, or of the blood, offal, &c., and the whole of this most offensive matter must be allowed to float around the city in the river, until it shall become so decayed as to no longer

When the Commissioners of Health called upon Mr Flagg, to get him to pay Mr. Reynolds, so that he would sontinue, the Comptroller is reported to have said in continue, the compreher is reported to have said in reply, "Come war, pestilence or famine, I will not recede, or in other words, I will not pay for the work done, whatever may be the consequences to the people." We think it impossible for Mr. Flagg to make any such answer to the Commissioners' request. He very likely said he would not pay the bills.

Should the choice impressed the leading to the continue of the choice impressed the leading to the choice impressed to t

Should the cholera increase, the loss to the city in trade must in a short time amount to a sum greatly exceeding all that Mr. Flagg may save in refusing to pay Mr. Reynolds. This disease commenced in 1849 at about the same season as this year, and rapidly progressed as that it reached 714 in the week corresponding to last week. The principal mortality was in the upper wards. where the bone bollers &c. were in full blast, and which have now been mostly stopped in consequence of the want of material, and the exertions of the health au-

"COMPLIMENTARY BENEFITS.—How COMMITTEES ARE MADE -We have received the following note from Judge Daly, relative to the unauthorised use of his name as one of a committee to make arrangements for a "complimentary benefit" to Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams:—

CITY HALL, July 24, 1854

CITY HALL, July 24, 1854

To the Editor of the Herald.

In a theatrical advertisement in the public papers, I and myself named as one of a committee of management for a complimentary benefit to Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. This is the second or third secasion in which my name has been similarly used without my consent or knowledge, and I feel myself reluctantly called upon totake notice of it, not wishing to be understood as inviting the public to join in a testimonial to persons with whom I have no acquaintance whatever.

Respectfully, CHAS. P. DALLY.

At this time we take occasion to cay that upon the list

At this time we take occasion to say that upon the list of same committee we find the names of several gentlemen who have no particular interest in, or knowledge of theatrical matters. This practice of using the names of public men without authority has become quite com mon among actors, and it has grown to be a great nuisance. Actors would do better to forego pub any list of names, rather than to use that of any person

NATIONAL THEATRE-FIRST NIGHT OF THE SEASON .- The National theatre, Chatham street, under the manage ment of Mr. A. H. Purdy, was opened for the regular season last evening. During the brief recess, the theatre has been thoroughly cleaned, and it now presents a light, airy and comfortable appearance. The weather last even ing was not favorable for promemaders; but, nevertheless, there was a full house—the pit presenting a formidable array of the youthful patrons of the drama, who received their favorites with the usual enthusiastic demonstration. strations of approval. The upper part of the house was also well attended, and there was a brilliant array of female beauty in the boxes. The plays selected for the opening night were "Pirarre," and the melo-drama known as the "French Spy." Mr. H. A. Perry played Rolla in a bold, manly, dashing style, but we are of opinion that the Peruvian Warrior was not a white man; that he did not indulge in the luxury of a moustache or sport spangled dresses. Mr. Perry is an acceptable actor in light comedy parts, being gifted is an acceptable actor in light comedy parts, being gifted with a good figure, an expressive face, and a good voice. His present engagement is for six nights only. The other parts in "Pizzaro" were respectably sustained, albeit there seemed to be a general disposition to rant, from which the ladies even were not altogether free.

The company remains almost the same as last season. Mr. Howard, lately of the Broadway, Mr. Daly, from Barnum's, and Mrs. Nichols, are the additions, and we miss Mr. and Mrs. Prior and Mr. N. R. Clarke in the prior of the Broadway of the Broadway.

Mrs. Prior a We understand that Mr. Purdy has several new dramas in preparation, and that he intends to carry on the winter campaign with vigor.

campaign with vigor.

Ofty Intelligence.

A SUPERS SEUSMADE was given on Friday midnight to a fair lady residing in Fifth avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. One of our corps happening to be mounting the avenue in hopes of reaching a point beyond the caloric indications of our confined sphere, was attracted to the spot, where a portion of the Italian opera band was executing the most choice selections from "Ernsault," "Il Guiramento," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Ton Pasquale," and "Sonnambula." The night was still, not a leaf moved, and the sweet harmony of tenristruments was most refreshing and enchanting. The young gallant showed much taste and liberality in his pretty compliment, and judging from the effect upon our reporter's mind, the heart of the fair lady could not, if it would, long resist such fascinating overtures for a surrender. As the band moved slowly away, it wafted back those beautiful strains from "Oft in the stilly night." "Twas delicions.

Daring Roberty in Wall Street—Yesterday after

back those beautiful strains from "Oft in the stilly night." Twas delicious.

Daring Roberty in Wall Street—Yesterday after noon, about 4% o'clock, as Mr. Thwing, money broker, doing business at 61 Wall street, was preparing a package of bills, which amounted to \$1,000, for the purpose of forwarding by mail, a young man, aged about seventeen, suddenly rushed into the office, and snatched the pile of bills from the counter, darled out of the door, and ran down Wall street to Pearl, and along that street towards Whitehall. The policemanwho usually stands about the Merchants' Exchange, was immediately notified, when he attempted pursuit, but in vain, as the rascal got off with the money. \$300 of which was in Wheeling Va., bills. It was thought that had Mr. Thwing himself pursued the rogue, and cried "Stop thief!" that he would have been headed and secured.

secured.

IMMORATION FOR THE LAST FOUR WEEKS ENDING 21st INSTANT.—The following statistics just issued from the Surveyor's Office at the Costom House, will give our readers some idea of the extent of immigration for the last four weeks, commencing on the 25th of June and ending on Friday last, the 21st instant:—Total number arrived, 25,772—average of 6,5630½ per week; died on voyage, 160. Of these deaths, 122 were children.

Of these deaths, 122 were children.

Change in the Post Office Resultations.—On and after Sunday next, the Northern mall which leaves this city on Sunday will be despatched at 7 o'clock A. M., and not at 5 o'clock P.M., as at present.

The Iron Payment.—This new description of payement, which has so excited the curiosity of down town people, and for the last week has almost converted Nassan street, in front of the Post Office, into a workshop crowded with the sons of Vulcan, will be finished in few days, and cartmen will have an opportunity of trying the merits and demerits of this expensive kind of payement.

Prises Association or New York—The worder.

demerits of this expensive kind of parement.

Finson Association or New York.—The regular monthly meeting of the executive committee of this society was held last evening, in Clinton Hall, Astor Place. The attendance, owing to the inclemency of the swather, was very limited, consequently no business of importance was transacted. The committee adjourned until the next regular meeting night.

Eagur Pirasure Cluz.—Yesterday, the members of this club, who are attached to Hoss Company, No. 1, went on their first annual exoursion, in large stages drawn by six horses, to Sheop's Head Bay, where they nodoubt enjoyed themselves heartily.

Survine Mr. Riddle, Warden of the Emigrants' Ref.

went on their first annual excursion, in large stages drawn by six horses, to Sheep's Head Bay, where they nodoubt enjoyed themselves heartily.

Sucrim.—Mr. Riddle, Warden of the Emigrants' Refuge, at Ward's Island, sent word to the Coroner's office, yesterday afternoon, that one of the persons under his charge, named William McGeary, had cut his throat, and was dead. An imquest will be held to-day.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest at Hester street, upon the body of John Lyons, who, it appeared, cled from the effects of injuries he had received by falling on the steps of the house. He was a man of intemperate labits. A verdict of death by compression of the brain, consequent upon a fall, was rendered.

FATAL AFERAY.—A terrible affray occurred last Monday night, in a liquor store at Rondout, which resulted in the death of one man. It appears that a number of men, while drinking in a groggery kept by a man named Evans had an anany discussion on some subject, in the course of which they soon came to blows, so that the proprietor found it necessary to send for a policeman, On the arrival of the officer they became more violent, and assaulted him in a brutal manner. They threw him down upon the ground, when he self defence he was obliged to use a revolver, which he did with fatal effect, the ball immediately piercing the heart of one of his assaulants. His was in the not of string again, when he was prevented by the sutherribes, by when he was liberated, on a hearing of the ease.